

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1853.

The Liberation of Kossta.

We are no advocates of national robbery. We have no admiration for the Quixotry of intervention. We do not fear that either system of policy will be adopted by the Government of the United States until the people shall no longer deserve the indulgence of God or the approbation of man. We are satisfied that, with the aid of churches, common schools, temperance societies, railroads, and industrial employments, no such demoralization can ever take place. We can, therefore, express an admiration of the gallant rescue of Kossta without any apprehension that it is to be immediately followed by a crusade after the manner of Kossta, or a descent upon Cuba. We can imagine no spectacle better calculated to flush the cheek or start the tears of an American than that presented in the port of that city of Asia, when the resolute determination of an American sailor to stand by the rights of humanity and the honor of the flag floated above him, wrested from the indignant minions of tyranny a poor wretch destined to the scaffold or the mines. We could see the determination of the American officers and crew, as every preparation having been made to "rake the Austrian and cripple the steamers," they awaited the hour of attack, and we could hear the enthusiastic shouts for the first time awakening those waters, of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la Americaine," as the liberated captive quitted the dungeons and chains to which he had been consigned, and sought the protection of an impartial power.

Recent letters and the correspondence between the American Chargé and the Austrian Minister at Constantinople will enable the American public to appreciate the conduct of their diplomatic and military representatives in the late affair in the port of Smyrna. We have no doubt but the approval of their acts will be almost universal. The reasoning of Mr. Brown is, we think, conclusive of the propriety of his course, and the conduct of Captain Ingraham is entirely justifiable upon either of two grounds. Kossta had declared "that it was bona fide his intention to become an American citizen, and to renounce entirely all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, State, potentate, or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the government of Austria, of which he was before a subject." He was in an anomalous position. He had declared his intention especially to renounce his allegiance to the government of Austria. He was not yet entitled to all the rights of an American citizen. He had done every thing which the Government of the United States could require at his hands, and was awaiting the expiration of that period of probation affixed to the important act of changing his nationality. Having voluntarily renounced his right of Austrian protection, unless entitled to that of the United States, he would have been a cosmopolitan, whose life or liberty was at the mercy of any wrong-doer. Kossta was therefore clearly entitled to American protection, because he had voluntarily denationalized himself, and was complying with the preliminary conditions which the laws of the United States had imposed upon his admission to all the rights of citizenship.

The circumstances of the case show, moreover, that the Austrian officers had disregarded the natural rights of Turkey, in taking by force from her territory a person abiding there. There was no demand for the extradition of Kossta as an Austrian subject, and no proof offered that he was one. There was a violent invasion of the Turkish jurisdiction, and the capture of a person abiding therein. Here was a violation of the law of nations; a man protesting against the act was forcibly taken and carried off before the eyes of a neutral, and that neutral had the same right to intervene that it would have had if a corsair had taken a captive under similar circumstances, and the obligations to humanity would have been as great in the one case as the other. Under the last view it is true the American officer might have sheltered himself from responsibility by saying "it was no business of his;" and so he might say if he had refused to pick up a drowning man, or relieve a wreck; but if in the present case, when Austria disregarded the laws of nations—violated the rights of a feeble power—and made her own will the rule of her action, the American officer who enforced the rights of humanity resisted the insolence of the powerful and protected the rights of the weak, is entitled to the admiration of his countrymen; and when Captain Ingraham took the high responsibility of the act we would be ashamed of any American who would not stand up to his own quota of the consequences.

This is, however, the first practical lesson upon the Hulsemann letter which Austria has yet received, and but for the successful adjustment of the difficulty by the long-shore negotiators, it would have been enforced in such a manner as to have impressed Austria with a salutary respect for the arguments and artillery of the Republic.

Political injustice.

The Federal Union charges Mr. JENKINS, the Republican candidate for the office of Governor of Georgia, with sectionalism, and asks: "Who are the leaders of the sectional party? Who brought it into being? Robert Toombs, the hot-headed nullifier of 1833. Who is made its standard-bearer in the campaign? Charles J. Jenkins, a man who thought it not treason in 1833 to calculate the value of this Union."

The Mobile Register, on the other hand, ridicules the Whig candidate for Congress in the Mobile district because of his devotion to the Union. It says:

"Mr. Lockwood seemed greatly to please his party friends by the high Union and Federal positions which he took in this speech."

Mr. JOHNSON, the competitor of Mr. JENKINS, was a Fire-eater in 1850. He has been

forgiven, whilst Mr. Toombs and Mr. JENKINS, who gave up their party affiliations to secure the election of Mr. Cass, an Union-Democrat, are now condemned as sectionalists. Mr. JENKINS is arraigned upon an imputation of nullification in 1833, when Mr. Calhoun, the father and founder of the doctrine, has long since been a trusted member of the Democratic party. It is difficult to satisfy censors whose grounds of objection are so opposite. Whilst the Democratic candidates are allowed to avow every opinion with impunity, the Whigs seem scarcely permitted to entertain any opinion whatsoever.

The Japan Expedition.

We have received from a distinguished and esteemed correspondent, the Hon. E. J. MORGAN, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Naples, the following translation of an exceedingly interesting article, suggested by the American expedition to Japan, and which appeared editorially in the *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, of the first of July last. The article is philosophic in its reasoning, liberal in its views, and brings forward certain highly interesting facts of Japanese history that would seem to afford them a justification for their selfish policy of seclusion. We commend the translation to the attention of our readers, satisfied that a perusal will amply repay the time it will occupy.

Translated for the *Washington Republic* from the *Independence Belge*, of July 1, 1853.

THE JAPANESE—CAUSE OF THEIR EXCLUSION OF STRANGERS.—THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION, &c. It is known that a strong American squadron, under the command of Commodore Perry, has sailed for Japan, for the purpose of opening relations with that country, which continues to confine itself within an almost absolute isolation. We heartily wish that the attempt may be crowned with success. We wish it the more on account of the very liberal instructions given to the Commodore, which enjoin upon him to seek the opening of the ports of Japan, not only for the citizens of the American Union, but for all civilized nations. We have therefore a direct interest in the success of the American mission. Unfortunately, Europeans have left the most unfavorable remembrances among the Japanese, and we fear that these souvenirs will militate much against the negotiations of Commodore Perry.

The policy of excluding strangers has not always prevailed at Japan. When that empire was discovered in 1542 by the Portuguese navigator, Mendo Pinto, Europeans were at first admirably received. Every part of Japan was open to them; they could freely traffic, and even propagate, without any obstacle whatever, their religious faiths. In a few years Christianity made prodigious progress among the Japanese people, and, at the close of the sixteenth century, the number of converts amounted to not less than two or three millions. St. Francis Xavier, the most distinguished propagator of the faith in Japan, was enraptured at such happy results, and he never could find terms too strong to express his admiration of the good and solid qualities of the Japanese. "I cannot finish," he wrote, "when I speak of this people; they are the delight of my heart." Another missionary, the Father Lewis Frois, who had resided for a long period in Japan, declared that no nation of Europe was more highly gifted with intellectual endowments. Unfortunately, religious intolerance and commercial jealousies soon interrupted the harmony which reigned in the outset between the Japanese and their European visitors. The missionaries, who had so largely profited of the toleration of the government to introduce their faith, manifested the most deplorable intolerance as soon as they had landed in the country. Not content with the liberty granted them of making proselytes to the prejudice of the ancient religions of the country, they stimulated their neophytes to persecute the priests of Sinto, the national god, and to destroy his temples.

For several years the government paid no attention to the complaints which were addressed to it against the Christian missionaries. "We have," responded the Emperor Taico-sama, who lamented the progress of the new worship, "thirty-four sects in Japan, exclusive of the State religion; why should we not permit a thirty-fifth?" It was only when the complaints against the toleration of the Christians increased that the same sovereign decided to direct representations to the missionaries.

In 1587 he sent two imperial commissioners to the Father Cuello, Vice Provincial of the Portuguese, to inquire of him—1st. Why he and his associates imposed their religion upon his subjects? 2d. Why they excited their proselytes to overturn the national temples? 3d. Why they persecuted the native priests? 4th. Why they adopted for food the flesh of animals useful to man, such as the ox and the cow? The Vice Provincial defended himself in a lengthy memorial before the commissioners. He pretended that the missionaries did not impose their faith, and that they employed only persuasion for its propagation; and that if Christians had persecuted the Japanese priests and ruined their temples—a charge which the provincial did not deny—it was done without the cognizance of the missionaries. As to the law against eating the flesh of the ox and cow, they had transgressed from ignorance of its existence.

These explanations do not appear to have satisfied the commissioners, and perhaps not without reason, for, at the same epoch, the missionaries commended in the warmest terms a feudatory Prince of Bungo, of the baptismal name of Francis Ciran, for having levelled to the earth three thousand temples and monasteries belonging to the bouzes, (priests of the country.) The practice of the Christian religion was prohibited throughout Japan, and the missionaries were ordered to leave the country within twenty days. This first edict, however, against the Christians did not go into execution, and a second edict issued five years later (1592) was likewise not enforced, although new protestations, more or less founded, were raised against the persecuting bigotry of foreign priests and their converts.

The monopolising spirit of European merchants was exhibited in an equally disgusting form as the intolerance of the missionaries. The Spaniards intrigued to obtain the dismissal of their Portuguese rivals, and both united to seek the expulsion of the Dutch, who had the triple misfortune to be "heretics," very enterprising traders, and rebels to the Spanish crown. The Japanese government constantly refused, with the most laudable firmness, to satisfy these avaricious hatreds. The Emperor, Ogoshio-sama, replied emphatically to a deputation of Spaniards who demanded the exclusion of the Dutch as rebellious subjects of Spain: "that he would not permit any government to dictate to him the policy he should pursue towards the strangers visiting his empire; that he did not believe that it was necessary for him to meddle in any manner with the relations existing

between the people of Europe; that all his efforts were consecrated to the promotion of the happiness of his people and the preservation of domestic tranquillity; that so long as foreigners contributed by a legitimate commerce to the prosperity of his subjects, it imported to him very little to know to what nation they belonged, and of what sovereign they were the nominal subjects. As the petitioners, despite of this peremptory reply, insisted upon their demands, the Emperor indignantly dismissed them, with the vehement declaration that, if "the devils of hell" themselves should visit his kingdom, they would be treated as "angels of heaven," so long as they conformed to the established laws. Finally, another Spanish deputation having argued that the Dutch had not the permission of their sovereign to reside in Japan, the Emperor dismissed them again, with the noble declaration that "Japan was an asylum for the people of all nations."

Certainly, if we compare the religious and commercial policy of the Japanese of the fifteenth century with that of the Europeans of the same age, the superiority will be found to lie with the former, and the civilization of Europe to be decidedly in the rear. Such also was the opinion of Europeans themselves, who were astounded at the spectacle of the swarming population and marvellous wealth of that powerful empire, and much more at the spirit of equity and moderation of its rulers.

Down to 1637 the authorities of Japan had not changed their hospitable and liberal conduct towards Europeans. But about that period the governor of Manila sent to Japan an embassy composed of Franciscan monks, who set themselves to preaching in the streets of Mico, one of the imperial capitals, in defiance of the prohibitions of the authorities. In vain they were ordered to quit the country; they openly refused to obey, and excited the Christians to revolt. The Dutch, to whom their triumph would have inevitably brought a decree of expulsion, submitted to the inspection of the authorities the correspondence by which the missionaries invited the European governments to unite with the native Christians to effect the conquest of the country.

The Japanese government now lost all patience, and its policy towards Europeans became as restrictive as it had hitherto been liberal. All the European residents, with the exception of the Dutch, were obliged to leave Japan. A fearful persecution commenced against the Christians. Thousands of scaffolds were erected in every part of the empire, and the new faith was drowned in blood. It was prohibited, under pain of death, to Japanese subjects to quit the national territory, or to return after having emigrated. The city of Nagasaki, on the small island of Desema, was assigned to the Dutch as their place of residence, and the most rigorous regulations were adopted to prevent them from interfering with the population. The commerce which was permitted them to carry on was confined to the exchange of goods, and they were not allowed to land more than two vessels a year to Japan, and the total value of the two cargoes could not exceed two millions of francs. The Spanish and Portuguese historians add that the Dutch navigators were ordered, upon their arrival at Nagasaki, to tread under foot the image of Christ and the Virgin Mary; but this custom, if it ever existed, is no longer observed. The Dutch are only bound, says Mr. T. Randall, editor of *Memorials of the Empire of Japan*, to be news-vendors to the Japanese government.

"All that you shall learn that is new among the nations with whom you are in intercourse, we beg you to communicate to the governor of Nagasaki." Such is the recommendation that is made to the Dutch residents every time that they are authorized to communicate with the Court of Jeddo. Mr. Randall is gratified to be able to remark that the Dutch have never abused their position to create distrust upon the part of the Japanese government against other nations of the West.

Thus, then, for nearly a century—from 1542 to 1637—Japan was freely opened to Europeans; and from 1637 to the present—that is to say, for more than two centuries. This deplorable change of policy is rather to be imputed to Europeans than to the Japanese themselves. The latter repelled the former only when their independence was at stake. Their conduct since the decree of expulsion proves that they are not animated by a blind and brutal hatred against strangers. Thus, when the Dutch established at Desema were cut off from all communication with Europe, in consequence of the continental war, the Japanese generously supplied them with means until the return of peace. On different occasions English and American vessels, which have touched at Nagasaki for revictualing, have been supplied with provisions without difficulty. Sometimes, even, provisions have been furnished gratis. Such was the case with the *Sandrang*, of the English navy, which visited Nagasaki in 1845 under Captain Belcher. The commanding officer received the most kind and cordial reception from the authorities; permission was granted to establish himself on a small island in the vicinity of Nagasaki for astronomical observations, and payment for provisions furnished was resolutely refused, the Japanese giving for reason that it was not their custom to receive money from their visitors.

Europeans, however, have done nothing to effect the bad opinion which they hold behind them at Japan. Mr. Randall alludes to three instances in which they have not conducted themselves in such a manner as to give the Japanese a very high idea of their civilization. In 1808, for example, Count Resanoff, Russian envoy, entered upon negotiations with the authorities of Nagasaki to obtain the opening of the ports of Japan. These negotiations, which at first presented every prospect of success, having been interrupted by a quarrel touching etiquette, a Russian fleet manœuvred on one of the Kuril islands and covered it with fire and blood. In the same year an English ship brutally, and in violation of the law of nations, seized and carried off two Dutch sailors from on board a Japanese vessel. In 1837 the American vessel Morrison cast anchor in the bay of Jeddo, at a little distance from the imperial residence, in violation of the orders of the Japanese authorities. Driven off by cannon shot, the Morrison perished, nevertheless, in remaining for some time in the maritime region interdicted to foreigners.

These affronts are not forgotten at Japan, and they will not facilitate the success of the mission of Commodore Perry. Undoubtedly, if negotiation fails, the Americans may resort to their cannon, after the example of the English in China. But Japan, although less extensive and less populous than China, possesses much more formidable means of resistance. The population is represented by travellers of the sixteenth century to be exceedingly fierce and warlike. It will not yield to a foreign yoke without an attempt at self-defence. The Americans, on the other hand, are much less interested in opening Japan than the English in opening China. The Chinese are the principal consumers of opium, the monopoly of which constitutes one of the principal resources of the East India Company; they furnish also to Europe tea, and the consumption of which every day becomes more general. On the contrary, Japan requires from abroad only a few women's articles, also cotton, wool, and silk are among its products and are manufactured at a very low cost; and there is hardly any production to furnish in exchange. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the returns of Japan consisted almost entirely of precious metals, and at that epoch its financiers were not, as it appears, more enlightened than their counterparts of Europe, as they complained bitterly that strangers exhausted the country of its specie. Now the production of gold is too abundant in California and Australia to render it advantageous to seek it in Japan. It is evident, in fact, that the Americans are but indifferently interested to engage in a war with the Japanese, because that war, which moreover would be in conflict with all the rules of the law of nations, cannot be of great expense, and without indemnifying advantages.

We hope that Commodore Perry will fulfil his mission without resorting to arms. The American squadron will give to the Japanese the most spectacular for them of locomotion by steam, and the apparatus necessary to the establishment of an electric telegraph. These admirable inventions, which give to our civilization such an imposing character of superiority, cannot fail to make a

strong impression upon the imagination of the Japanese people. They will prove in a convincing manner that they have something in future to gain from contact with our civilization. If Commodore Perry should be able, at the same time, to demonstrate to the Japanese government that Christian priests, whose intolerant spirit and thirst for domination brought about the decree of expulsion of 1637, are not in the nineteenth century what they were in the sixteenth century; that they are animated by more enlarged sentiments; that they detest monopoly, were it even profitable to them; that they avoid with the greatest care all that has the semblance of an usurpation of the rights of the temporal power; finally, that they have the most profound abhorrence of political intrigues. If, we say, Commodore Perry could on these theories, his mission would unquestionably obtain the most auspicious chances of success. In every event, be the issue what it may, we must thank the Americans for having made this new effort to extend the domain of civilization.

We are further informed that it gives the most unbounded satisfaction to Americans in Europe to hear that the *limping* San Jacinto, whose engines break down on every trip, is ordered home; and that our national pride will be saved further humiliation on that account.

"Universal sympathy," says our correspondent, "is expressed in Naples for your venerable and highly-respected Consul, ALEX. HAMMETT, who, after forty-three years and more of hard service, in his old age is left without any means of support. By the late circular of the Secretary of State, transferring the *visé* of passports to the legation, the income of his post is reduced so low that it will not yield enough to pay the rent of his office, which by the way he is ordered to keep open from 9 to 3. The duties of Consul at Naples are very vexatious as well as important, and it is folly to expect any man to discharge them for the honor. Certainly Mr. H. should receive a fair salary, or rather the *visés* should be returned to him, as I see the consuls everywhere else but at Rome and Naples are expressly authorized to demand two dollars for the same. There is not an American traveller or naval officer who has ever known Mr. HAMMETT but will sustain him in the declaration that he is one of the most honorable, faithful, efficient, and valuable men that ever represented his country abroad as a consul, and that his resignation or removal would be a serious public loss. He enjoys the highest consideration here, and is thoroughly conversant with the laws, customs, and language of the country, and deserves better treatment from a Government which has served for nearly half a century without a dollar of pecuniary profit."

MOUNT VERNON.—A Mr. Isaac F. Shepard, of Boston, in letters addressed to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence and Hon. Edward Everett, proposes a plan by which Mount Vernon may be secured to the people of the United States forever as their common property. He estimates the cost of purchase, improving, and repairing, salary of superintendent, and labor, including a six per cent. fund of \$100,000, would amount to a cash capital of \$350,000. This sum he proposes should be raised by voluntary subscription among the people, and the estate held by a board of trustees composed of the President and Vice President of the United States and Governor of Virginia, *ex officio*, and one person to be elected by the Legislature of each State. Messrs. Everett and Lawrence fully concur in the opinion that Mount Vernon ought to become public property.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, from Columbus, Ohio, proposes (and the editor of the *Intelligencer* vouches for his good faith) "to be one of two hundred that will pledge themselves to raise one thousand dollars each, (no one to give more or less,) one-half to be paid on the 10th of January, 1854, and the balance to be paid as the parties may agree on; the property and its sacred remains to be secured by deed to the people of the United States."

THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRAT" AND COLONEL FORNEY.—The editor of the *Democrat*, in alluding to the published statements that Colonel Forney was to become the purchaser of that paper, says: "It is true that Colonel Forney some six weeks since first submitted to us a proposition to buy the *National Democrat*." The Union, in noticing the above, says: "The Administration has no truer friend than Colonel Forney, and the National Democracy no truer friend. We hope soon to see him at the helm of the *National Democrat*."

During April, May, and June, 1853, there were 2,235 deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia—a falling off of fifteen per cent., compared with the same months of last year. The deaths in New York for the week ending August 6th numbered 571, of which 225 were of persons under the age of one year.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York on Monday, in the Baltic, were Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; T. Butler King, Captain Spencer, of the ship *L. Z.*; General J. J. Cooper, Dr. T. W. Evans, Dr. J. D. Fitch, Dr. Esselman, Dr. Terrel, Allen Dodworth, &c.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The number of visitors and the cash receipts, at the Great Exhibition in New York, for the third week, thus sums up: season tickets, 7,072; transient visitors, 17,907; received at the door, \$8,556.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—We find the following in the *Enquirer* of yesterday:

"It gives us sincere pleasure to announce to our readers that Roger A. Pryor, esq., has become interested in the *Enquirer*, and will, in a few days, enter upon his editorial duties. Mr. Pryor is well known to the country as a vigorous and graceful writer, and a gentleman of the soundest and truest strict-construction republican principles. Mr. Pryor's association with us, in the editorial management of the paper, will give new energy and spirit to the *Enquirer*, and will commend it more strongly than ever to the Democracy in all portions of the country."

A SINGULAR FACT.—A marriage solemnized in South Carolina is indissoluble, either by consent of the parties, or by the judgment of any foreign tribunal or statute of any foreign Legislature. No judicial tribunal in South Carolina has any authority to declare a divorce, and no divorce has ever been granted by the Legislature of South Carolina. Bad State for unhappy couples to reside in.

THE SICKNESS AT EMMITSBURG.—DEATH OF PROFESSOR McCATFEY.—The sickness at Emmitsburg, we learn from various papers, has again become quite violent, a number of deaths having occurred in the vicinity within a few days past. Rev. Thomas McCatfey, formerly pastor of Emmitsburg, and recently Professor of Latin at Mt. St. Mary's College, died on Thursday, of the prevailing sickness there, caught in attending the sick, to whom he had devoted his personal and spiritual services with a zeal that knew no abatement, at all hours and seasons.

MINNESOTA.—H. M. Rice, esq., has been nominated by the Democracy of this Territory as their candidate for delegate to Congress in place of H. H. Sibley, who declined a renomination.

A young physician asking permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir; I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1853.

The question is very naturally asked, what is to be the result of the pending negotiations between Messrs. Marcy and Crampton? Will the Administration deem it advisable to yield enough of the stated demands of the British Minister, under any circumstances, to make the conclusion of a treaty possible? I am inclined to believe it will not; and that no treaty will be concluded embracing a title of the subjects suggested in the negotiations thus far—at least not for months to come. Scarcely two of the demands of Great Britain could be conceded by the Administration without arousing a storm of indignation among large and influential classes of our citizens, even were the concessions offered in return at all adequate. The President is understood to be decidedly averse to Americanizing colonial-built vessels, bringing our ship-builders into competition with the cheap ship-wrights of the British colonies, and thus destroying the competition for perfection in model and construction with reference to capacity and speed, which of late years has given our ships their acknowledged superiority. It is undoubtedly preferable that American mechanics should continue to build American ships, at prices that will enable them to pursue their investigations and experiments with a view to still further improvements. It is to be presumed that Messrs. Cushing and Marcy agree with the President in his opposition to this summary process of naturalization.

The proposition to admit Great Britain to the coasting trade, or any part of it, will hardly find favor with the President. To admit a foreign nation to the full enjoyment of the coasting trade is a step not to be taken without careful deliberation—more than Mr. Marcy is likely to have during the ensuing four months. Admission of British vessels to the California trade alone will probably be prevented by constitutional means; it being at least a matter of great doubt whether Government could constitutionally make any such partial arrangement as would be the protection of a portion only of the States from foreign competition in the coasting trade.

No such reciprocity tariff as that suggested will be settled by any treaty that can get a vote of the Senate. If the thing is ever accomplished, it will be by an act of Congress, which may readily be obtained if the proposition be brought forward in reasonable shape. It is known that Mr. Clayton refused to negotiate a tariff treaty, because that act would encroach upon the prerogatives of the legislative department of the Government. If any attempt at reciprocity is to be made, it would be far better to abolish all duties between the colonies and the United States, instead of adopting a patched-up arrangement that either or both parties may wish altered two years hence. But the Secretary of State is great on patches at the public expense.

August Belmont, United States Chargé to the Netherlands, is now in the city. I do not hear that the almost universal condemnation with which his appointment has been received all over the country, by all parties, inspires him with any disposition to decline his purchased mission. If the Administration could secure a return of his commission, by refunding his gold expended in the recent campaign, the transaction would certainly be a profitable one. No possible pecuniary consideration can constitute a set-off against the pressure of public sentiment disapproving his appointment.

Official despatches relative to the Kossta affair were received at both the State and Navy Departments to-day. They confirm materially, I understand, the statements already published. I learn that, so far from the natives and resident foreigners at Smyrna being indignant at Captain Ingraham's course, the greatest enthusiasm exists there among all classes because of his gallant conduct. The question of Kossta's citizenship is not made an issue by them. They applaud the course of the American commander because it is in accordance with the dictates of humanity, and because the most sacred rights of hospitality had been violated in the case of the subject of Austrian oppression. The only regret expressed is, that Captain Ingraham did not feel authorized to carry out the good work he began, by insisting on the restoration of the man to liberty; and there is no doubt he would have done so had he felt assured of the support of his Government at home. I may be permitted to say here, and I do not make the assertion without reason, that had the gallant Captain taken that course, President Pierce would have been first among the foremost in sustaining him. Kossta had no claim to American protection as an American citizen; but he had every claim as one of our Government—by the act of its officer, in conformity with Turkish law—had undertaken to protect; and he had claims to protection also on the broad principles of humanity, which entitle the oppressed everywhere to the practical sympathy of those who have the power to aid.

The force with which Captain Ingraham would have contended in the event of an action seems to have been greater than supposed heretofore. In addition to the Hussar, the Austrians had a twelve-gun brig and four small semi-official steamers, mounting four guns each; which were increased to eight during the night. Still the captain of the St. Louis had no misgivings of the result. His guns were all loaded up, and had the interference of the diplomats been postponed a little longer he would have dropped astern the Austrian force and attacked the whole of them with unwavering confidence.

About a thousand land warrants for military service were issued to Creek Indians by the late administration; but Secretary McClelland has refused to allow claims of this character, expressing the opinion that no provision of law covers them.

A Mr. Wilder, of New Orleans, is here, pressing applications for bounty lands for many members of the black regiment who served in the battle of New Orleans. Of course, if the evidence required in other bounty land cases is forthcoming, these claims will be allowed.

The President, it is understood, contemplates sending a special agent to Minnesota, to assist Governor Gorman in investigating the enormous Indian frauds committed there.

Daniel Van Vorhis has been appointed Postmaster at Brooklyn, New York, vice G. S. Silliman, removed.

Under the recent notice published by the Secretary of the Treasury, the outstanding Government stocks are coming in in handsome amounts.

ZEKE.

THE SAINT MARY CANAL.—The Lake Superior Journal of Saturday last says:

"The canal progresses with railroad speed. The crow-bar, spade, and barrow are constantly in motion. One of the terraces is now in operation for the removal of the deposits, and others soon will be. The hope of finding lock-stone near at hand is pretty much abandoned. It will probably have to be brought from the neighborhood of Cleveland, unless some discovery should soon be made of such as will answer, and nearer."

[FOR THE REPUBLIC.]

Fruits Worthy of General Cultivation.

The following fruits were recommended by the Congress of Fruit Growers which assembled at Philadelphia on the 23, 34, and 4th of October, 1852:

Apples.—American summer Treatman, Baldwin, Bullock's pippin, Danvers' winter sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Fall pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Hubbard's or Nonpareil, large yellow loquah Lady Apple, Pouter Red Asacran, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Summer Rose, Swaar, Vandevere, White Seek-no-further, Wine Apple or Hays, Wine Sap. And for particular localities, Canada Red, Esopus Spitzenberg, Newtown pippin, Northern Spy, Yellow Belle Fleur.

Pears.—Ananas d'Est, Andrews, Belle Lucrative or Fondante d'Automne, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre de Aremberg, Beurre Bosc Bloodgood, Buffum, Dearborn Sealing, Doyenne d'Été, Flemish Beauty, Fulton, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Madeleine, Paradis d'Automne, Rostiezer, Seckel, Tyson, Urbaniste, Uvesdale St. Germain for baking, Vicar of Wakefield, Williams, Bon Christian of Bartlett, Winter Nellie. And for particular localities, Grey Doyenne, White Doyenne.

Apricots.—Breda large early Moorpark Nectarines, Downton, early violet Elruge.

Peaches.—Bergen's yellow, Coldedge Favorite, Crawford's late, Early York sated, Early York large, George the Fourth, Gross Mignonne, Morris white, Old Oxion free. And for particular localities, Heath fling.

Plums.—Bleeker's Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Frost Gage, Green Gage, Jefferson, Lawrence Favorite, Purple Gage, Purple Favorite, Washington. And for particular localities, Imperial Gage.

New Varieties which promise well.

Apples.—Autumn Bough, Hawley, Melon, Mother Northern Spy, Smoke-house.

Pears.—Brandywine, Brandy, St. Germain, Beurre Gifford Chancellor, Doyenne Bouscage, Doyenne Goubalt, Duchesse d'Offiana, Duchesse d'Berri, Diller, Jalouse de Fontenay, Vendée Kirtland, Simon, Manning-Elizabeth Novéant Poiteau, Onondaga, Ott Fratt, Paradis d'Automne, St. Michael Archange, Stevens Genesee, Stripped Madeleine Van Assane.

Plums.—McLaughlin, Prince Yellow, Gage River's Favorite, St. Martin's Quiche.

Will cultivators of the District of Columbia and surrounding territory, send into the weekly exhibition of the Horticultural Association a list of choice fruits adapted to the climate and soil, as to aid young cultivators in selecting suitable varieties for cultivation?

A CULTIVATOR.

SHREWD ESCAPE FROM THE AUBURN PRISON.—RECAPTURE OF THE FUGITIVE.—On the 9th ultimo Governor Seymour received from Auburn two sets of papers—one signed by Dr. Briggs, physician of the prison, setting forth that a young man named Francis B. Edymon, convicted of burglary in the second degree in Tioga county, in October, 1852, and sentenced to the Auburn State prison for five years, was consumptive, and a fit subject for executive clemency; this paper also stated that his conduct had been of the most exemplary character. The other paper, containing the same recommendation, was signed by Mr. Pomeroy, the agent, the warden, the keepers of the prison, and the chaplain.

The Governor, on reading these papers, forthwith forwarded a pardon for the young man to the agent, and he was suffered to take his departure almost immediately. Subsequently the agent, Mr. Pomeroy, being called to this city on business, inquired of the Governor the cause for the pardon of young Edymon. The Governor replied that he had the best of cause—papers containing the strongest recommendations, duly signed by the officers of the prison, and among them, himself. Mr. Pomeroy expressed his surprise at this statement, and upon looking at the papers pronounced them forgeries—at least so far as he was concerned. On his return to prison he found the names of the other officers had also been forged. He was arrested, and will return to his old quarters.

He is a very genteel and bright-looking young man, aged about twenty-six years. Before his conviction in Tioga county, he had served a six months' term in the Erie county penitentiary. While confined in that prison he nearly made his escape by stealing the keys from the pocket of the keeper.

The papers which were forwarded to the Governor are now in Auburn. They consist of letters—the first from Dr. Briggs, representing Edymon to be lying in the hospital in the last stages of consumption; another from the chaplain, Mr. Warren, endorsing this statement, and others from the agent, warden, and other officers about the prison, recommending his pardon. In addition to these were letters purporting to be written by Edymon's relatives and friends, saying that they were ready and willing to remove him at their own expense, and urging his pardon. He is an accomplished penman, and can imitate almost any handwriting.—*Albany Atlas*, August 6.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—At the election to be held in Maryland on the first Wednesday of November the following officers are to be chosen: Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of Lotteries, two Commissioners of Public Works, six Members of Congress, State Senators from eleven counties, Members of the House of Delegates, County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Surveyors, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Supervisors of Roads. The Governor is to be elected for the term of four years, and at the time of election must be a resident of the State, and be composed of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Howard counties, and Baltimore city. The Commissioners of Public Works are also to be elected for the term of four years—one by Baltimore city, and the other by the Western District, composed of Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties. All other officers, Senators excepted, are to be chosen for the term of two years.

The Wills of Worcester county have appointed Leagu Townsend, G. W. P. Smith, George W. Leonard, and George E. Bowen, delegates to the State Convention which meets in Baltimore on the 1st of September.

The Democrats of Caroline county have elected Messrs. Edgar Plummer, J. H. Tarr, and Emals Hubbard, delegates to the State Convention.

[Eaton Gazette.]

MORE COTTON AND MORE LAMB.—General John Wilson, who now resides in San Francisco, has written to Governor Foote, of Mississippi, about a group of islands in the Pacific known as the Navigator's Islands. With the letter General Wilson sends to Governor Foote some pickings of cotton, taken from one of the cotton trees which grow on those islands. This tree attains the extraordinary height of thirty feet, with a diameter of one foot, and branches spreading thirty feet. The boll is about the size of a goose egg. When the cotton tree is in full bloom it presents a superb appearance, looking like an immense snow-ball, of the kind that adorns so many of our gardens.

The islands are on the route from California to Australia, about midway between this last and the Sandwich Islands, lying in about fourteen degrees south. They are ten in number, have an agreeable climate, and are inhabited by about one hundred thousand savages divided into tribes, who are often fighting each other. General Wilson throws out a hint for a speculation there. He says:

"If one or two hundred discreet, just men were there, and would join in some of their wars with the better sort or class, a government might easily be established there, after the fashion of the Sandwich Islands."

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE have taken time by the forelock, and appointed Thursday, the 24th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise.